

INL

Intending to have try'd
The silver favour which you gave,
In ink the shining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the fable wave.
Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in ink, and no other
falt will strike the colour with galls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a
while carried them about me in a silver ink case. *Boyle.*
The secretary poured the ink box all over the writings, and
so defaced them. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*
He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon
his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot. *L'Estrange.*
I could hardly refrain them from throwing the ink bottle
at one another's heads. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red
ink; green ink.
To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink;
as, his face is all over inked.
INKHORN. *n. f.* [ink and horn.] A portable case for the instru-
ments of writing, commonly made of horn.
Bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the jail; we are now
to examine those men. *Shakef. Much ado about Nothing.*
Ere that we will suffer such a prince
To be disgrac'd by an inkhorn mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakef.*
What is more frequent than to say, a silver inkhorn. *Greiv.*
INKLE. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.
Inles, caddisflies, cambricks, lawns: why he fongs them
over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakepeare.*
I twich'd his dangleing garter from his knee:
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of inkle blue. *Gay's Pastorals.*
INKLING. *n. f.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *inklin-*
ken, to found within. This sense is still retained in Scotland:
as, I heard not an inkling.] Hint; whisper; intimation.
Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had
inking what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in
deeds. *Shakepeare's Coriolanus.*
We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries
and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the
least inkling or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
They had some inkling of secret messages between the mer-
quis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an inkling among the
ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
INKMAKER. *n. f.* [ink and maker.] He who makes ink.
INKY. *adj.* [from ink.]
1. Consisting of ink.
England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with flame,
With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakepeare.*
2. Resembling ink.
The darkness of the liquor presently began to be discolled,
and grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its inky black-
ness. *Boyle on Colours.*
3. Black as ink.
'Tis not alone my inky cloak good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakepeare's Hamlet.*
INLAND. *adj.* [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.
In this wide inland sea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Fairy Queen.*
Goodly laws, like little inland seas, will carry even ships
upon their waters. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an in-
land man. *Shakepeare's As you like it.*
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*
This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a
general excise, or inland duty. *Swift.*
INLAND. *n. f.* Interior or midland parts.
Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the moun-
tains, did they spread themselves into the inland. *Spenser.*
They of those marches shall defend
Our inland from the plying borderers. *Shakepeare.*
The rest were all
Far to th' inland retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandemonium. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
INLANDER. *n. f.* [from inland.] Dweller remote from the sea.
The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland in-
habiters of this island. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
To INLANDATE. *v. a.* [in and lapide, Lat.] To make stoney;
to turn to stone.
Some natural spring waters will inlapide wood; so that
you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the
water shall continue wood, and the part under the water
shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*
To INLAY. *v. a.* [in and lay.]
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or
substituted.

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They are worthy
To inlay heav'n with stars. *Shakepeare's Cymbeline.*
Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold. *Shakepeare.*
A saphire throne, inlaid with pure
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*
The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers,
when large, for inlaying. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Here clouded canes 'midst heaps of toys are found,
And inlaid tweezer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*
2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to varie-
gate.
Sea-girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems inlay
The unadorned bosom of the deep. *Milton.*
INLAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed
to inlay.
Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*
To INLAY. *v. a.* [in and lay.] To clear of outlaway or at-
tainer.
It should be a great incongruity to have them to make
laws, who themselves were not inlaid. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
INLET. *n. f.* [in and let.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.
Doors and windows, inlets of men and of light, I couple
together, because I find their dimensions brought under one.
Wotton.
She through the porch and inlet of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till the reviv'd. *Milton.*
I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not re-
ceived from one of these inlets. *Locke.*
A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our contrivances
ports, which the greater the inlet is are so much the better,
for the imaginary pleasure of a freight shore. *Bentley.*
Inlets amongst broken lands and islands, rocks and shoals.
Ellis's Voyages.
INLY. *adj.* [from in.] Interior; internal; secret.
Didst thou but know the inly touch of love,
Thou wouldst it as soon go kindle fire with snow,
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakef.*
INLY. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.
Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Fa. Qu.*
I've inly wept,
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakepeare's Temp.*
Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midst with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
The stubborn only to destroy
These growing thoughts, my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, inly rejoic'd,
And said to me apart. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*
The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He praiz'd their ardor: inly pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
INMATE. *n. f.* [in and mate.]
Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money
jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his
manfion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Cowell.*
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, inmate bad! and toward Eve
Address'd his way. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as inmate guests
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an inmate foe could force us out. *Dryden's Aur.*
INMOST. *adj.* [from in.] Deepest within; remotest from the
surface.
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakepeare.*
Rising fights and falling tears
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several
rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or in-
most, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their inmost hollow caves resound. *Pope.*
I got into the inmost court, and I applied my face to the
windows. *Gulliver's Travels.*
INN. *n. f.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.] A house of entertain-
ment for travellers.
How all this is but a fair inn,
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Palmer,

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Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doorn
To good and bad, the common inn of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come.
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*
Now day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your inn. *Fairy Queen.*
The West, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakepeare's Macbeth.*
That very hour, and in the self-same inn,
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shakepeare.*
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's ram-
bling from one inn to another. *Lo ke.*
2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we
still call the colleges of common law inns of court.
Go home and pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of
courts: down with them all. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary
lodging.
In thyself dwell;
In any where: continuance maketh hell. *Dante.*
To INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.
He that ears my land, spares my team, and gives me leave
to inn the crop. *Shakef. All's well that ends well.*
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good
fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter:
all was inned at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to inn. *Mortimer.*
INNATE. *adj.* [inn, Fr. innatus, Latin.] Inborn; in-
INNATED. *adj.* generate; natural; not superadded; not addi-
tious. It is applied to things as well as persons; but more
properly to persons.
The Druidian hath been cried up for an innated integ-
rity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howell.*
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot pos-
sibly be innate and essential to matter. *Bentley's Serm.*
INNATENESS. *n. f.* [from innate.] The quality of being in-
nate.
INNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [innavigabilis, Latin.] Not to be pass'd
by sailing.
If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass th' innavigable lake,
Receive my counsel. *Dryden's Æn.*
INNER. *adj.* [from in.] Interior; not outward.
But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his inner thought. *Fairy Queen.*
This attracts the soul,
Governs the inner man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some
discovered in the inner parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be under-
stood only of the outer part; for the inner part, whereof the
papillæ are compos'd, is muscular. *Greiv's Colic.*
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his inner court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*
INNERMOST. *adj.* [from inner.] It seems less proper than in-
most.
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the dis-
tance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared,
as to obscure one or two of the innermost rings. *Newton.*
INNEROLDER. *n. f.* [inn and held.] A man who keeps an inn;
an innkeeper.
INNINGS. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*
INNERKEEPER. *n. f.* [inn and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings
and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an inn-
keeper. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*
A factious innkeeper, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged,
drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*
We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the innkeeper;
and provided our landlord's principles were found, did not take
any notice of the falateness of his provisions. *Addison.*
INNOCENCE. *n. f.* [innocentia, Latin.]
1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.
Simplicity and spotless innocence. *Milton.*
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a con-
science of its own innocence and integrity. *Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.
It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whitest part black. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
If truth and upright innocence fail me,
I'll to the King my master. *Shakef. H. IV.*
3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary
motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and

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the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to
the first innocence of nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure innocence. *Shakepeare.*
INNOCENT. *adj.* [innocent, French; innocent, Latin.]
1. Pure from mischief.
Something
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb,
T' appease an angry god. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
Wreck on innocent frail man his loss. *Milton.*
2. Free from any particular guilt.
Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;
The man is innocent. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The peasant, innocent of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.
The spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*
INNOCENT. *n. f.*
1. One free from guilt or harm.
So pure an innocent as that same lamb. *Fairy Queen.*
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest innocent,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakef. Othello.*
If murthering innocents be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
2. A natural; an idiot.
Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*
INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from innocent.]
1. Without guilt.
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others
finally and difficultly. *South's Sermons.*
2. With simplicity; with fineness or imprudence.
3. Without hurt.
Balls at his feet fell innocently dead. *Cowley.*
INNOCUOUS. *adj.* [innocuus, Latin.] Harmless in effects.
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be
made not only innocuous, but of all other medicines the most
effectual. *Greiv's Colic.*
INNOCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from innocuus.] Without mischievous
effects.
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do
innocuously feed upon hellicore, or rather sometimes but medi-
cally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
INNOCUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from innocuus.] Harmlessness.
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills
men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a
mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the
effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other,
yet 'tis little observed. *Digby on Bodies.*
To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [innovare, French; innovo, Latin.]
1. To bring in something not known before.
Time indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by de-
grees. *Bacon.*
Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced
upon, and care not to innovate, which draws unknown incon-
veniences. *Bacon.*
Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done.
And innovates some act 'till then unknown. *Dryden.*
Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry;
every man therefore is not fit to innovate. *Dryden.*
2. To change by introducing novelties.
From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to inno-
vate God's worship. *South's Sermons.*
INNOVATION. *n. f.* [innovation, French, from innovare.] Change
by the introduction of novelty.
The love of things ancient doth argue stay'dness; but levity
and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker.*
It were good that men in innovations would follow the ex-
ample of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but
quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Essays.*
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form
continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every
such innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the con-
stitution. *Swift.*
INNOVATOR. *n. f.* [innovateur, French, from innovare.]
1. An introducer of novelties.
I attach thee as a traitorous innovator,
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
Every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not ap-
ply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the
greatest innovator: and if time of course alter things to the
worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the
better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.
He counsels him to detest and persecute all innovators of di-
vine worship. *South's Sermons.*
INNOXIOUS.